





## To-day's Advertisements.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY (since its registration) will be held in the Board Room at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at Twelve o'clock NOON for the purpose of receiving the report of the General Managers together with a statement of account to the 31st December, 1897.

The Register of Shares will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 23rd instant, until TUESDAY, the 24th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order,  
A. H. MANCELL,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. 1635

BIRMINGHAM EXPORT HOUSE is willing to allow Commission with Sole Agency to Good Firm who can obtain Orders from thoroughly reliable dealers.

Apply with full particulars, references, and past experience to WILLIAM THOMSON,  
149, GREAT CHARLES STREET,  
Birmingham,  
England.

635]



MANUFACTORY  
all sorts of  
OIL PAINTS and COLOUR-WASH  
PREPARED IN ALL COLOURS  
TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

GENERAL AGENCY.  
BAILEY'S ENGINEERING AGENCY,  
17, PRAYA CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [29

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AMOY AND TAMSUI.  
THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG."  
Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MO ROW, the 15th instant, at Daylight, instead of at N. as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAIRDAKE & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [631

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN.

"NANCHANG."  
Captain Finlayson, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [611

EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR HAVRE, ROTTERDAM AND  
COPENHAGEN.

THE Company's Steamship

"SIAM."  
Captain C. Cold, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [541

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW LIVERPOOL AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAISOW."  
Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 20th instant or they will not be received.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, the 20th instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [1-5634

AN APPEAL

THE SUPERIORES OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CANON ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiores will also be most grateful for any Pattern, or old Embroidery to be made into Books for the Children of the Free Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1898. [1635

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &  
COMPANY,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

### AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &amp;c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

any complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [30

### TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## WINES & SPIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS, with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT after removal should be rested a month before use. When required for drinking at once it should be ordered to be decanted at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner Wines of very superior Vintages. All are true Xeres Wines.

CLARET.—Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with Cheap Wines.

BRANDY.—All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

WHISKY.—All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brand in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorized Agents at the Coast Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., L.D.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 8th December, 1897. [7

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1898.

### THE FUTURE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

It is a curious anomaly, and illustrative of the impossibility of putting theories into practice, that the Monroe Doctrine has, by its very enforcement, led to exactly what it was intended to prevent. It was intended to prevent the United States from having disputes with European powers, meddling in their quarrels, invading their territories, or being in any way mixed up with them. Now under the Monroe Doctrine the United States have, rightly resented the injury caused to their interests by the conflict between the Spaniards and the Cubans who refuse to be Spaniards. This has led to an invasion of the Philippines by the Americans, although the Monroe Doctrine lays down clearly that it is intended to avoid complications with European powers.

The question of disposing of the Philippines is going to be extremely difficult. The most obvious solution of the difficulty, to our mind, is of course that the Philippines should become British. Britain paying a fair price for them in reduction of the war indemnity and administering them as a British colony or protectorate, with every prospect that the archipelago will steadily become as prosperous as other British

colonies or protectorates. The arrangement might take any of several different forms. It might be simply a sale by auction outright, plain and straightforward, it might be a sale by private contract, it might be a mortgage or a joint-stock limited-liability share transaction, as in the case of the Suez Canal and Egypt, it might be a non-descript arrangement like that whereby Britain lends money to China and acquires control of the Yangtze Valley, or last of all, it may perhaps in the end be nothing else but an out-and-out conquest, the result of a war between the Anglo-Saxons and the allied powers of Europe.

It would be extremely inconvenient for the United States to retain and administer the Philippines; so inconvenient, that that solution is practically out of the question. It is a pity, for much good would result from permanent American suzerainty of the Philippines. In fact, it would be such a desirable arrangement that we will not be surprised if ultimately some plan is introduced for overcoming the practical difficulties. At present, however, all the authorities of the powers are agreed that it is impossible.

On the other hand, it may be taken for granted that the islands cannot revert to Spain. Though all Europe and America should agree, the Philippines themselves have now made it impossible. The present rebellion is not their first by any means, but it is the first in which they have had so much encouragement and the Spaniards so much discouragement. It may be taken that the Spaniards and their Philippine subjects will never hereafter be able to live together in peace. No other European power has a vestige of a claim on the Philippines, though there are other powers only too eager to take anything they can get, rightly or wrongly. As the *Times* correspondent says, Britain could not afford to allow the Philippines to fall into the hands of certain powers which are distinguished for their eagerness to grab strategic points for fighting purposes. Certain powers, notably France, Russia, and Germany, in looking at any place look first of all at its strategic features. This fact in itself indicates that fighting is one of the first things they think about. In the interests of humanity it is undesirable that such powers should acquire such positions. These powers, on the other hand, strongly object to allowing Britain to enlarge her territories. It is a constant source of wonderment to us why they should so strenuously object, because we can make any place better for the Germans than the Germans themselves, better for the French than the French themselves can, and probably we can make a place better for the Russians if they choose to come. That is to say, Europeans, of various nationalities are more willing to go, for instance, to Cape Colony than to Angola, Namagaland, or Madagascar, and we fancy that but for artificial methods of forcing colonisation, Vladivostok would have fewer Russians in it than Shanghai. This, however, is a surmise which need not be pressed too far. At any rate, there is no truth in the plea put forward by the land-grabbing Powers, "We have no port in China where we can take our ships."

The present position of Admiral Dewey is extremely perplexing. He has inflicted a severe blow on the Spaniards in the course of his duty to his country. He cannot be blamed for that, but in so doing he has, practically destroyed what little there was of law and order in the Philippines; and the American victory in Manila Bay must have appreciably augmented the growth of anarchy in the Philippines. Now it appears difficult, if not impossible, for the Philippines to be restrained by any influence. With a few honourable exceptions, they are a mere rabble instigated by the suggestion of freedom after centuries of oppression and degradation. It requires a strong hand now to hold them down and prevent probable outrages on humanity, but who is to hold them down? Admiral Dewey with his small force cannot do it, nor will the 3000 men reported to be embarking at San Francisco be enough to police such a large country. The Spaniards have never been able to do it; least of all could they hope to do so now. It is greatly to be feared that the Philippines will, until some settlement is arrived at, namely, for probably some months to come, be in a terrible state of upheaval, and any power which undertakes to restore law and order and make the much troubled archipelago a smiling prosperous possession, will have an extremely difficult task.

## TELEGRAMS.

("HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SPECIAL.)

### THE SHAI RIOTS.

COMMISSIONER REPORTED MISSING.

TIENTSIN, May 13th.

According to a report which has reached here, there has been serious rioting at Shai; the Customs station is said to have been burnt down, and the Commissioner of Customs is reported missing. The British Consulate was also attacked, the flagstaff thrown down and flag torn to pieces, and the building burnt to the ground.

[Our previous telegram reporting the riot was from Shanghai, and it was by an oversight that it was made to appear under the same date-line as the Tientsin telegram.—H.K.T.]

### THE "PILGRIM OF LOVE."

ROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY YEARS.

TIENTSIN, April 13th.

The "Mailed Fist" has arrived at Tientsin. H. I. H. Prince Henry proceeds direct to Peking, by railway, and is to have an audience of the Emperor on Sunday.

## THE BRITISH MINISTER.

The British Minister, who left Tientsin on the 4th inst. for Chefoo and Wei-hai-wai, has returned to Peking.

## THE GERMANS AT KIAOCHOW.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

It is alleged that the German soldiers at Kiaochow have wantonly destroyed an image of Confucius and a temple. Chinese students everywhere are drawing up memorials, and the greatest indignation prevails throughout the province. [Shantung is the province in which Confucius was born.—Ed H.K.T.]

## REUTER'S MESSAGE.

THE AMERICAN-SPANISH WAR.

LONDON, May 12th.

General Merritt commands the Army Corps for the Philippines, which consists of 2,500 regulars and the remainder volunteers from the Western States.

Although it was announced at Washington on official authority that the Spanish fleet was at Cadix, it now appears that the report emanated from a doubtful source in Spain in order to keep the real movements absolutely secret. Señor Serrano, speaking in the Cortes, declared that the present or any future Government would prosecute the war to the bitter end.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Two Chinese were to-day fined \$50 each for being unlawfully in possession of revolvers.

SEROT. Counts to-day prosecuted a hawk for injecting morphine. He was fined \$35 or six weeks.

A boy of 15, for gambling in the streets, was to-day ordered to receive six strokes with the birch within seven days.

Mr. H. W. Bell, a Peak resident, to-day charged a cook with stealing provisions and a sentence of twenty-eight days was imposed.

THE maximum temperature of Hongkong last month was 86.3, on the 20th, and the minimum 47.9, on the 12th, the mean for the month being 69.3. The rainfall amounted to 3.44 inches.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Chung Shun Koo .....\$3

HONGKONG'S revenue last year amounted to \$3,686,914, being \$348,091 more than estimated and \$77,031 more than in 1896. The expenditure was \$3,641,409, being \$166,499 more than in 1896. In addition the sum of \$323,705 was expended on public works chargeable against the loan.

THE price of bean-cakes, says the *Times* *Times*, has increased so at Newchwang that junkies are leaving for the South empty, a state of affairs which has not been experienced for years. The reason is that large quantities of the bean-cakes have been purchased for Japan, which has consequently made the supply scarce and prices high.—*Mercury*.

A LAMENTABLE accident occurred recently at the Fung-shan colliery, by which some forty men lost their lives, the mine being suddenly flooded by the bursting of the river's bank, and forty miners being drowned before any rescue could be effected. Three men who had only a few minutes before gone to the surface to lighten their lamps, escaped.—*Peking and Tientsin Times*.

REFERRING to a suggestion that the Chinese Court might be removed from Peking to Hankow in the *N. C. Daily News* says:—There is a story current that the Emperor Dowager has an immense private store of bullion at Peking, which is annually increased under the will of her late husband Hsiao Feng; that it is this treasure which makes her such a power in the Empire; that she is beginning to be afraid that the Russians will come down to Peking and carry off her hoard; and that she is accordingly preparing to transfer it to Hankow. What we know from independent testimony is that the road from Peking via Paoting to Hankow is guarded by detachments of soldiers posted the whole distance at intervals of about twenty miles, the whole being under the command of the conqueror of the Mahomedans in Kansu, General Tung Fuh-shang.

It was a small but very appreciative audience that assembled in St. Andrew's Hall yesterday afternoon to hear Mr. Sydney H. Morse's vocal recital. This gentleman has gained a high reputation in other parts of the East as a very talented and artistic singer and his performance in Hongkong amply supports the eulogies bestowed upon him elsewhere. With Mr. Tienling, another artist with a big name in the East, as accompanist, Mr. Morse went through a most enjoyable programme and for each item he was heartily applauded. The numbers given were "Where'er you walk" (Handel), "A Temple Garland" (Lord Henry Somerset), "The Beggar Maid" (Barby), "A Vision" (Lehman), and "Come into the Garden Maud" (Rally), and "Flora MacDonald's Lament." A single-handed entertainer has always a hard task before him to keep the interest of his audience and in this Mr. Morse was eminently successful. He has a voice sweet, rich and pure in quality and he also has in excellent control, while very careful training is abundantly evidenced. It was understood at first that Mr. Morse would only give one recital here but he has yielded to a request from a number of local lovers of music and will take part in a concert to be given by several lady and gentleman amateurs in St. Andrew's Hall on Wednesday next at 9.15 p.m. As this is a more convenient hour there should be a larger attendance than was the case at yesterday's recital.

FOR stealing a blanket from the Windsor Hotel a cook was to-day sentenced to sixty days' hard labour. Another thief who stole a cooler's blankets received twenty-eight days with hard labour.

THE *Peking and Tientsin Times* says:—The River Improvement Scheme has, we hear, been entirely and unanimously approved by the foreign Minister and—but everyone will rested on the subject comes to a full stop at 'and,' so we have not been able to discover just whereabouts the scheme is at the present moment, nor why there is apparently no immediate prospect of a roasting trade being done in Peking mud.

THE E. and A.S.S. Co. according to an exchange are building a new steamship for the China-Australia line. It is to be called the "Eastern" and though otherwise similar to the *Australasian*, the new boat will be of greater capacity and speed. A rumour gives the new boat two knots an hour greater speed, and 500 tons more capacity than the *Australasian*. It is not unlikely that Capt. Ellis of the *Africa* will be sent home to bring out the *Eastern* in which case we may find the *Africa* on her present trip in charge of her late chief officer, Mr. Cook.

A RECENT Wuchang letter to the *N. C. Daily News* gives what may be an explanation of the Shai riots, reported in our special telegram:—The fact is a bitter one; rice has gone up considerably in price and this, following upon the recent failure of several local cash shops, means hard times for many in Wuchang. The rumours relate in part to the cause for such dearth of rice. It is said that no more rice is to be sent from Hunan because of disturbances there, mislusion property has been wrecked and it is even said that three missionaries have been murdered. The name of the mission is mentioned but as their station is in another district to that in which the trouble is reported to have taken place, there seems good reason to hope the rumour is a false one. A later rumour says that the Governor of Hunan has committed suicide.

MESSRS. BENJAMIN, KELLY & FORTS, in their *Weekly Share Report* dated Hongkong, Friday, 13th May, 1898, say:—The market has been very quiet during the past week, and with the exception of a sharp rise in Jelebas and a slight advance in Banks, there are scarcely any changes to report. Banks:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been in strong request at gradually improving rates, but only a small lot has changed hands at 137 per cent. premium; holders are unwilling to part with shares unless at an advance. The market closes with buyers at 189 per cent. premium. The London rate is 146. Shipping:—Douglas Steamships have been sold at \$3.8. Indo-China are offering at \$62. China Mutuals have been sold at 47.15 for preference shares, and 43.15 for 25 paid up ordinary shares, and are wanted. Refiners:—China Sugars have again been dealt in at \$162, but at the close the market is slightly easier with sellers at a point lower. Lard:—Lard is in demand at \$41. Mining:—Panjones have ruled quiet at \$31 with only a few shares changing hands. A telegram from the mines states that "during the month the mill ran 30 days, crushing 2,500 tons of headings, yielding 230 ounces of smelted gold; twenty-four tons of concentrates treated in Berden pans, yielding 10 ounces smelted gold; making a total of 246 ounces without the cyanide." Rauts have changed hands at \$29 and \$30, closing steady at the former rate. New Balmorals have been placed to a large extent at 70 cents for ordinary, and 75 and 80 cents for preference shares, and close steady. Jelebas have been negotiated in large quantities at \$1.31, \$1.32, \$1.33, and are firm at the latter rate. Great Easterns and Caledonians are offering at \$33; a small lot, fully paid up, has been sold at \$5. Olivers B are steady at \$51. A telegram from the mines states that a crushing of 675 tons of stone from Eureka has resulted 6 dwts. to the ton. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have advanced slightly and shares are required for at 354 cent. premium.

At 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 22nd ult., H.R.H. Prince Henry of Prussia reviewed the German company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps in the interior of the Race Course. The company, commanded by Captain Heyn, in blue tunics and white trousers, marched up the Maloo preceded by the band of the *Cornwall*, and attended by a crowd of admiring spectators. They were about 45 strong. On arrival they were formed up on the ground, a large crowd of people being present, including Sir Nicholas Hannay, Major Close, R.A., the inspecting officer, and Major Holliday. S.V.C., were in uniform at the saluting point, as Prince Henry came on the ground in his uniform, Admiral's uniform, attended by his aide-de-camp, Captain Miller, his flag-lieutenant Count Spee, Consul-General Siebel, and Baron von der Goltz; the band played *Hail Dr. in Siger Kraus* (God have the Queen), and the Germans gave three cheers. The company were then put through the manual, and did some company movements, with skirmishing, and blank cartridge firing; finally marching past *Hail Dr. in Siger Kraus* was played again; the company gave three cheers for Kaiser Wilhelm, and the Prince made a short address, in which he complimented Captain Heyn and his men on their excellent drill. It would indeed, says the *N. C. Daily News*, be difficult to say too much in praise of the way in which the German company carried out all the orders given them; the smartness, quickness, and precision with which everything is done by them were universally noticed and commended. At the end of the inspection the company marched back down the Maloo with their band. The Prince after dinner attended the subscription ball at the Country Club, but this was entirely an informal function. It was a very enjoyable dance. His departure from Shanghai, where he is as popular with all who have been brought in any way into contact with him as he was in Hongkong, has been, we understand, again postponed.

\* \* OWING to want of space we are reluctantly compelled to hold over a long account of the situation in Manila by our special correspondent. This interesting matter will, however, appear on Monday.

RECENTLY while Mr. Jordan, H.B.M.'s Charge d'Affaires in Korea, was walking along a street in Seoul in the company of another foreign gentleman, a drunken Korean soldier, belonging to the first regiment of the Imperial Guard, saluted him by a 'friendly' smack across the shoulder. Mr. Jordan seized the offender and handed him over to the nearest police station. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, hearing of the episode, immediately called on Mr. Jordan and made suitable apologies, while the War Department took the prisoner into its hands and sentenced him to be shot. Mr. Jordan expressed a wish that the man should not be dealt with so severely and the sentence was commuted to ten years' banishment.—*Mercury*.

MESSRS. LAMBE and ROGGE in their weekly freight circular, say:—Business during the fortnight has not been lively. The demand for tonnage has been seriously affected by the markets for rice here and Japan continuing a downward course, rice freights have in consequence suffered a further decline. This has helped to have some chartering requirements filled, which have been on the market for quite a long time and which, for the recent splendid Saigon and Hongkong—Japan freights, owners, some little times ago, would not look at. Chartering is of a miscellaneous character once more. Coast Rates generally do still keep up to rather much above their usual level, but the feeling is weaker, and the future will mainly depend on the course that rice freights are going to take. It is a fact that tonnage is by no means plentiful and is likely enough to continue to be short supplied, as only quite recently again several more of the boats now employed in Eastern waters have been taken up for homeward charters.

## THE BATTLE OF MANILA BAY.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NOTES TAKEN ON BOARD THE U.S. FLEET.

April 30th.

This morning dawned fine and clear, a gentle breeze just raised a few ripples on an otherwise smooth sea. The fleet looked extremely well and preserved splendid formation.

They were divided into 3 divisions:—  
(1) *Olympia*, *Baltimore*, *Raleigh*; (2) *Petrel*, *Concord*, *Boston*; (3) *McClough*, *Nasham*, *Zephyr*.

The 1st and 2nd divisions formed one column and the third steamed abreast the first on the right hand side, 1,200 yards distant. Each ship was 400 yards from the one ahead. During the morning the *Boston* and *Concord* were detached from the fleet and ordered to proceed to Subig Bay and search for signs of the enemy. They departed and the *Baltimore* was despatched with a similar order in regard to the Luzon coast. A Spanish schooner was boarded for information, but they told us there was no Spanish fleet in Manila and that they were piloted out past Corregidor (that pointed to mind). The information was not considered reliable but it was reported to the *Olympia*. This incident was prior to the departure of the *Boston* and *Concord*. We reached Subig in safety during the afternoon and were joined by the other ships who had failed to find signs of the enemy.

A consultation was held and it was decided it was best to enter Manila Bay tonight. All lights were to be put out except a stern light which each vessel was to carry in such a way as to be invisible except right astern. We were to proceed by division in single file each vessel keeping as closely as possible in the wake of her leader, thereby lessening the risk from mines. After passing through the Southern Channel of Corregidor all the fleet were to anchor in the middle of the Bay.

May 1st.

I was rather surprised to find that I was not frightened. I looked at my hand when holding a glass of water and decided my nerves were even steadier than usual. I felt however very nervous—almost sick. I shall not forget the boom of the first gun nor the scream of its shell as it passed over the *Boston*. We were all up and very quiet, watching for the flash that might at any time be the signal for our passage to another world. Again and again came the quick flash of light followed by the scream of the shell and the dull boom of the gun and each time the shell flew overhead or dropped short. The fire was returned by some of our ships but only very few shots were fired before we got out of range.

It was said several torpedoes were fired. The *Nasham* did a foolish thing just before we passed out of range. She was in such a hurry to get along that they allowed her funnel to flame, thus offering a splendid target for the enemy's fire. Everybody was intensely annoyed about it. Contrary to the previous arrangement we did not anchor but kept steaming slowly on. By dawn the fleet had got within range of Manila. The 3rd division, which had been ordered to proceed to Subig Bay, was ordered to return to the fleet. They were in the apex of a triangle having Manila ahead and Cavite abeam, each just within range of the heavier guns. The fleet had steamed in towards Manila and now were going down towards Cavite. The Spanish fleet consisted of 11 cruisers and gun-boats, 1 transport and a torpedo boat and they all came out from behind Cavite in line of battle. It was said that the Spanish fleet was not being armed heavily enough to engage the fleet, but they were to lay off. They took up a position so that they were in the apex of a triangle having Manila ahead and Cavite abeam, each just within range of the heavier guns. The fleet had steamed in towards Manila and now were going down towards Cavite. The Spanish fleet consisted of 11 cruisers and gun-boats, 1 transport and a torpedo boat and they all came out from behind Cavite in line of battle. It was said that the Spanish fleet was not being armed heavily enough to engage the fleet, but they were to lay off. They took up a position so that they were in the apex of a triangle having Manila ahead and Cavite abeam, each just within range of the heavier guns. The fleet had steamed in towards Manila and now were going down towards Cavite. The Spanish fleet consisted of 11 cruisers and gun-boats, 1 transport and a torpedo boat and they all came out from behind Cavite in line of battle. It was said that the Spanish fleet was not being armed heavily enough to engage the fleet, but they were to lay off. They took up a position so that they were in the apex of a triangle having Manila ahead and Cavite abeam, each just within range of the heavier guns. The fleet had steamed in towards Manila and now were going down towards Cavite. The Spanish fleet consisted of 11 cruisers and gun-boats, 1 transport and a torpedo boat and they all came out from behind Cavite in line of battle. It was said that the Spanish fleet was not being armed heavily enough to engage the fleet, but they were to lay off. They took up a position so that they were in the apex of a triangle having Manila ahead and Cavite abeam, each just within range of the heavier guns. The fleet had steamed in towards Manila and now were going down towards Cavite. The Spanish fleet consisted of 11 cruisers and gun-boats, 1 transport and a torpedo boat and they all came out from behind Cavite in line of battle. It was said that the Spanish fleet was not being armed heavily enough to engage the fleet, but they were to lay off. They took up a position so that they were in the apex of a triangle having Manila ahead and Cavite abeam, each just within range of the heavier guns. The fleet had steamed in towards Manila and now were going down towards Cavite. The Spanish fleet consisted of 11 cruisers and gun-bo



soon took refuge from the heavy fire by going in behind the wall. The ship moved and the large vessel followed her example. The cargo was sent to the water and the ship was completed. The *Don Juan* of Austria began to settle down a few feet. Her firing still continued and she was fighting gallantly to the last and with all her colours flying—she sank with all hands.

The *Reina Christina* and *Castilla*, aided by the forts and by the smaller gunboats, were sustaining a very heavy fire. The *Castilla* came aboard on either side she would pour a mass of flame and smoke and for a few seconds nothing could be seen. Round and round went our fleet, keeping good order, each vessel slowing as she got the range and pouring in her fire. The *Reina Christina* was set on fire by a shell but continued to work her guns.

A report went round that she had her colours down, but if she did they were hoisted again for she was still firing when she went down. Her masts were behind the wall and the *Castilla* had been on fire twice and the fire from the forts was slack. At 8.05 a.m. the *Olympia* came out of the action having completed four of those deadly circles, the other boats followed, the crews cheering loudly. The *Castilla* about this time broke out in flames and became a total wreck.

I omitted to mention that early in the engagement two submarine mines were fired, but in each case the vessel had passed the danger zone. At 11.30 a.m. the fleet headed by the *Batka* more engaged the forts. The vessels moved in and the forts poured whole broadsides into them at short range. At 1 p.m. the white flag was hoisted at Cavite and the bombardment was over.

The ships drew off and anchored off Manila where the white flag was also hoisted. When the *Olympia* signalled that not a man had been killed on our side throughout the battle the bursts of cheering were enormous.

The *Esmeralda* with Reid of the *China Mail* on board arrived today. It is difficult to estimate the Spanish loss but it must be over 1,000. Everybody is of the opinion that the Spaniards fought very bravely and that they fought and died like men.

### THE CAINE ROAD MURDER.

The hearing of the charge of murder against the Portuguese clerk Osoiro was resumed at the Magistrate's court today before Capt. Hartley, R.N., Mr. Crist again appeared for the defendant.

Glafiro Portillo stated that she was living at 2 West Terrace, Caine Road on the night of the 9th inst. Defendant was her cousin and she was engaged to be married to him. On Monday he came to see her at West Terrace at 5.30 p.m. They had a quarrel that day. Defendant insisted that Mr. Jesus was paying her attentions. They were to have been married on the 28th inst. She did not know if defendant had spoken to Mr. Jesus about him paying attentions to her. She never heard defendant threaten Mr. Jesus, but he had threatened her; he had threatened to kill her but only in joke. Witness was in her room sewing when defendant came. He asked her to stop sewing and she then saw a packet wrapped in paper on her bed. On asking what it was he opened it and she saw that it was a revolver. She wanted to take it from him but he would not give it up. She tried to get it from him but failed. They got out on to the verandah and there sat down. Her cousin, Miss Jesus then came in. Defendant then told witness that if she told the whole truth he would forgive her. She said "In God in heaven's truth, I never had anything to do with any one, but am in love with you." Then the whole of the family came out on the verandah. Her aunt, the mother of Mr. Jesus, also came out. She did not remember what defendant said to her. After the aunt left defendant asked witness to go with him as he did not want her to remain at West Terrace. She refused to go and they were quarrelling when Mr. Jesus came and went into the house. Defendant saw him but took no notice. Next Mr. Jesus came out and said to defendant "What is all this row about, Joan?" Witness knew no more except that she was pulling defendant away and heard a shot fired. She did not think there was any struggle between defendant and deceased. Defendant did not threaten deceased before he fired. After examination by the Magistrate as to matters of detail witness said that when he asked her she would not go with him. She did not know where he put the revolver. Probably it was in his pocket. She did not know that deceased and defendant had quarrelled before. She had begun to quarrel with defendant some time in March on account of his jealousy of some person she did not know. She had an idea it was Mr. Jesus or somebody else he referred to. Almost every day there were a few words on the same subject of jealousy. Defendant had repeatedly said he would kill the person if he could discover who it was. When she was struggling with defendant some person assisted her to take the revolver from him. She thought it was Mr. Jesus.

Mr. Thomas Atkins he is on the road to West-hat-wel; And the gunners and the jollies All are travelling that way! Our old fighting drum, the "Sabb" Wants a look-in, you can bet, As a backer in a game. He's as good as you can get.

Of course, we only "leaved" it, We don't intend to stay. If you don't chuck it any day, We'll chuck it any day. Certainly! Without a doubt! When our many friends take measures With success, to turn us out, Merely 'tis a naval station, Such as one time was Hongkong. Looking at our old traditions, Surely then I can't be wrong; If I dream of a great sea-part And a buoy crowded bay, A "bulwark of the Empire" With a name like West-hat-wel.

And the Jews and German traders They will flock there as of old, Leaving Kiaschow and Arthur's Port severely in the cold. As in Hongkong, 'tis the fashion When by business comes a guest, When you want a mild sensation, Or an atmosphere of rest!

Oh, maybe a little station, You depart to "old Deacon's" So the people of West-hat-wel Will make use of Kiaschow. And the joyful "Tangle-Tangle" And the Garter and the Bire, Every one with the old legend, "English 'tis gesprochen, Sir."

And the Dances-Haus and Casino They will one and all be there To catch you on a "beano" When you've any cash to spare, While a few Grand Dukes and Princes Will complete the bright array Of the numerous attractions For the folks from West-hat-wel.

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When her husband went out on the verandah he did not speak in a threatening tone. He only said "What, Sir, I say!" At this stage on the application of Inspector Hanson the case was adjourned until Wednesday, the 18th inst. at 2 p.m.

During the time his *fiancée* was giving her evidence prisoner broke down completely and his loud sobbing caused a very painful sensation. The Court was crowded with Portuguese during the hearing and the case appeared to cause very much interest, both parties being so well-known here.

### ON THE ROAD TO WEI-HAI-WEI.

(WITH APOLOGUES TO THE POET OF "THINGS AS THEY ARE.")

(Specially written for the Hongkong Telegraph.)

On the road to West-hat-wel, In the merry month of May, There are twain British warships, On the road to West-hat-wel.

The road has been a long one, That we've come to West-hat-wel; But our pilot was no "wrong 'un," We call him Salisbury.

There were rocks and reefs all round us For to wreck old England's bark, But the voyage and has found us Not so distant from the mark.

Though the clever politicians Who thought they were in the know, All croaked and growled as usual, That Great Britain had no show; And they even said the Roosts And France and Germany would

Would also up poor old China, Leaving England up a tree. "Fort Arthur is my mission," Says our grand old sea and sail And takes it, "Not a button 'Do I care for Uncle Wales' Says the other (with the Mail'd Wail) 'I and God went Kiaschow 'I shall send my brother on—' Noble sacrifice, I trow!"

"He will take it; I would go Gladly by the first of trams; 'Only I am hampered so 'By a press of telegrams.' 'My dear boys,' says old Grandmother 'Tis a sweet arrangement, quite, 'Don't fall out with one another, 'Look at me, I never fight!"

"However, just to show you, 'Just to make my meaning plain 'Just to let you see I know you 'And I twig your little game, 'And I'm sure you've no objections; 'In the merry month of May 'Make an accurate inspection 'Of the flag on West-hat-wel."

"And, Oh, I do not get offended 'If I (the wicked the other eye), 'In pretence I do extend 'Our little and town we fly 'The cargo of an empire 'Built by Britons staunch and true 'Never lowered yet to flags with 'Cross of black or cross of blue."

"Are your feelings wounded sore? 'If you've anything to say, 'Go and argue with Symonds, 'He will be at West-hat-wel!"

On the road to West-hat-wel, In the merry month of May, Esopulate with Seymour He will drive you doubts away. And the noble British Jack He will give you nuts to crack, You'll be a happy to come back, All your doubts quite flown away. Argument will not lack, On the road to West-hat-wel!

Mr. Thomas Atkins he is on the road to West-hat-wel; And the gunners and the jollies All are travelling that way! Our old fighting drum, the "Sabb" Wants a look-in, you can bet, As a backer in a game. He's as good as you can get.

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### ADMISSION OF A SOLICITOR.

At the Supreme Court to-day His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Carrington, admitted Mr. Frank Bartington Deacon to practice as a solicitor in the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

The Attorney-General (Hon. W. M. Goodman) said the application was made under section 6 of Ordinance 3 of 1871 and he asked the Court to admit, approve and enrol Mr. Frank B. Deacon as an Attorney and solicitor of the Supreme Court. The necessary affidavit required under the Ordinance had been filed and the necessary papers were all in order. He had served his articles with Messrs. Deacon and Hastings and had been duly examined in May last and he had complied with all the requirements necessary for him to be enrolled. It gave him (the Attorney-General) very great pleasure to say that the examiners were of opinion Mr. Deacon had passed an extremely creditable examination.

His Lordship said that he approved that Mr. Deacon should be enrolled as an attorney and solicitor of the Court and he had very great pleasure in making the order. He said he wished Mr. Deacon all success in the practice of his profession and trusted he would have a very prosperous career.

The Attorney-General also congratulated Mr. Deacon and expressed his best wishes for his future.

### REVIEWS.

*The Fall of the Sparrow*, by M. C. Balfour, London, Methuen & Co., Hongkong Kelly & Walsh Ltd.—This is a rather peculiar work, the plot of which hinges upon the love of the son and niece of a sporting country parson and the opening chapters far surpass those following in interest and literary merit. Towards the end the book resolves itself into the hackneyed love tale style and one regrets the absence of the bright and amusing antics of the children in the earlier part of their history. The following sketch of the country parson gives a good idea of one of the chief characters of the book:—

"Stephen Foster lived, and drank, without stint of the latter, if all tales were true, and when seasons permitted, and no more pleasing matter came in the way, fulfilled his duties in the opinion of his parishioners. For they did not expect him to neglect the more urgent side of life when it called upon him, to leave the haymaking when the weather was fine, the corn when it was to be gathered in, to be anywhere but in the saddle when the hounds came that way, to stay at home when the fish were rising in the river; they would not have done these things themselves, and they did not expect them of him. But he damned them from the pulpit for a short time, and then he had the leisure, and pined himself upon his 'sound doctrine' of which he held the more urgent side of life when it called upon him, to leave the haymaking when the weather was fine, the corn when it was to be gathered in, to be anywhere but in the saddle when the hounds came that way, to stay at home when the fish were rising in the river; they would not have done these things themselves, and they did not expect them of him. But he damned them from the pulpit for a short time, and then he had the leisure, and pined himself upon his 'sound doctrine' of which he held the more urgent side of life when it called upon him, to leave the haymaking when the weather was fine, the corn when it was to be gathered in, to be anywhere but in the saddle when the hounds came that way, to stay at home when the fish were rising in the river; they would not have done these things themselves, and they did not expect them of him. 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